MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

## **2020 CERTIFICATION**

| Consumer Co  | onfidence Report (CCR)                        |                 | · |
|--|---|-----------------|---|
| Coast Waterworks, Inc Ch   | narlotte Der Co                               | 2 - KUC         | illwood SP                              |
| Public   | Water System Name                             |                 |   |
| 024002   |   |                 |   |
|  | nunity Water Systems included in this CC      |                 | _                                       |
| The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, o procedures when distributing the CCR. | on the population served by the PWS, t        | this CCR must b | be mailed or delivered to               |
| CCR DISTRIBUTION   | ON (Check all boxes that apply.)              | 0:              |   |
| AND THE TOTAL VERY METHODS. (Alter) convey publication   | Sa yesterbill or attenti                      |                 | DATE ISSUED                             |
| □ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertiseme   | nt)   |                 |   |
| □ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)   |   |                 |   |
| □ Email message (Email the message to the address below  | 1)  |                 |   |
| □ Other  |   |                 |   |
| placet delivery wethou (Allegi copyrightishishi)   | water billion ether)                          |                 | DATE ISSUED                             |
| Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail  |   |                 | 6-19-21                                 |
| □ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL):  |   |                 |   |
| □ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment  |   |                 |   |
| □ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email mes  | ssage   |                 |   |
| □ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published C   | CR or proof of publication)                   |                 |   |
| □ Posted in public places (attach list of locations)   |   |                 |   |
| □ Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL):   |   |                 |   |
| I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the cabove and that I used distribution methods allowed by the and correct and is consistent with the water quality monito   | SDWA. I further certify that the info         | rmation include | ed in this CCR is true                  |
| Water Supply.  Name  Water Supply.  Name   | Office Marga                                  | <u></u>         | $\frac{\sqrt{20}}{\sqrt{20}}$           |
|  | ONS (Select one method ONLY)                  |                 |   |
| You must email, fax (not preferred), or m  | nail a copy of the CCR and Certific           | ation to the M  | ISDH.                                   |
| Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)  MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700   | Email: water_reports@msdh Fax: (601) 576-7800 |                 | REFERRED)                               |
| Jackson, MS 39215  |   |                 |   |



### Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Coast Waterworks, Inc. Charlotte Dev Co-Knollwood S/D PWS ID# 0240027 June 01, 2021

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is one well drawing from the Miocene aquifer.

Our source water assessment is currently being conducted and is not available at this time. As soon as it is completed, you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be available at our office.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Miller at (228) 388-4342. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend a scheduled meeting on September 14, 2021 at 10:00 a.m. at 2786 Pass Rd., Biloxi, Mississippi.

Coast Waterworks, Inc. routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Unit Descriptions

| Term                      | Definition   |
|---------------------------|--|
| ppm                       | Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)               |
| ppb                       | Parts per billion or micrograms per list (and L)               |
| positive<br>samples/month | Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive |
| NA                        | Not Applicable   |
| ND                        | Not Detected   |
| NR                        | Monitoring not required but recommended                        |

Important Drinking Water Definitions

| Term                        | Definition   |
|-----------------------------|--|
| MCLG                        | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contamination in drinking water below which there is no known or expedited risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.   |
| MCL                         | Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLOGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.  |
| TT                          | Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.   |
| AL                          | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeds triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  |
| Variances and<br>Exemptions | State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.  |
| MRDLG                       | Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MRDL                        | Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant at a sections is necessary for nicrobial contaminants.                          |
| MNR_                        | Monitoring not regulated   |

# TEST RESULTS

 Contaminant
 Violatio
 Date
 Your
 Unit
 MCL
 MCL
 Likely Source of

 n
 Collected
 Waterr
 Measuremen
 Contamination

 t
 t

# Radioactive Contaminants

### **Inorganic Contaminants**

| Arsenic  | N | 2018    | .0005 | Ppm   | n/a   | 01     | Erosion of natural<br>deposits; runoff from orchards;<br>runoff from<br>glass and electronics production<br>wastes                    |
|----------|---|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---|
| Barium   | N | 2018    | .0111 | Рріп  | 2     | 2      | Discharge of drilling wastes;<br>discharge<br>from metal refineries; erosion of<br>natural deposits                                   |
| Chromium | N | 2018    | .001  | Ppb   | 100   | 100    | Discharge from steel and pulp<br>mills; erosion of natural deposits   |
| Copper   | N | 2020    | 1     | Ppm   | 1.3   | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                                |
| Asbestos | N | 9/30/19 | 0.0   | MFL   | <0.17 | <0.17  | Decay of asbestos cement<br>water mains; erosion of<br>natural deposits   |
| Fluoride | N | 2018    | .326  | Ppm   | 4     | 4      | Erosion of natural deposits;<br>water additive which<br>promotes strong teeth;<br>discharge from fertilizer and<br>aluminum factories |
| Lead     | N | 2020    | 1     | Page. | 0     | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits  |
| Nitrate  | N | 2019    | .08   | ppm   | 10    | 10     | Runoff from fertilizer use<br>Leaching from septic tanks,<br>Sewer, Erosion of natural<br>deposits.                                   |

| Nitrite           | N | 2019 .02 | ppın | 1  | 1  | Runoff from fertilizer use<br>Leaching from septic tanks,<br>Sewer, Erosion of natural<br>deposits. |
|-------------------|---|----------|------|----|----|---|
| Nitrate + Nitrate | N | 2019 .1  | ppm  | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use<br>Leaching from septic tanks,<br>Sewer, Erosion of natural<br>deposits. |

### **Disinfection Byproducts**

Acids) (ppb)

| Contaminants              | Or MDRLG         | MRDL         | Your<br><u>Water</u> | Range<br><u>Low</u> | Sample<br><u>High</u> <u>Date</u> | Violations  | Typical Source              |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Disinfection & Disinfect  |                  |              | 0                    | C                   | . 1 0 1 111                       |             |                             |
| (There is convincing evid | ence that additi | on of a disi | nfectant is nece     | essary for co       | ntrol of microbial coi            | itammants   |                             |
| Chlorine (as C12 p        | pm) 4            | 4            | 2.6                  | 1.55 2              | 2.40 2020                         | N           | Water additive used to      |
| ` 1                       | ,                |              |                      |                     |                                   | Control Mic | robes                       |
|                           |                  |              |                      |                     |                                   |             |                             |
| TTHM (ppb)                | n/a              | 80           | 29.5                 | n/a                 |                                   | N B         | y-product of drinking water |
| 1 1111 <b>4</b> 1 (ppo)   | II) u            | 00           | 27.5                 | II u                | 2018                              |             | sinfection                  |
|                           |                  |              |                      |                     | 2010                              |             |                             |
| HAA5                      | n/a              | 60           | 25.0                 | n/a                 | 2018                              | N B         | y-product of drinking water |
| (Total Haloacetic         |                  | = 7          |                      |                     |                                   | ci          | lorination                  |
| (Total Haloacette         |                  |              |                      |                     |                                   | ٠.          |                             |

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 01/01/2020 through 12/31/2020, we did not monitor or test for Nitrates, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly bases. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in October 2007. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH notifies systems of any missing samples prior to

the end of the compliance period.

Please call our office if you have questions. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

#### Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 3/15/18, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s)

: Improperly constructed well (ex: not properly grouted)

Corrective actions: This system is enrolled in the MSDH well abandonment program for projected well abandonment in 12/31/2020.

#### Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Coast Waterworks, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have our water tested.

### Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Coast Waterworks, Inc. Charlotte Dev Co-Knollwood S/D PWS ID# 0240027 June 01, 2021

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is one well drawing from the Miocene aquifer.

Our source water assessment is currently being conducted and is not available at this time. As soon as it is completed, you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be available at our office.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Miller at (228) 388-4342. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend a scheduled meeting on September 14, 2021 at 10:00 a.m. at 2786 Pass Rd., Biloxi, Mississippi.

Coast Waterworks, Inc. routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Unit Descriptions

| Ont Description | AS .   |
|-----------------|--|
| Term            | Definition   |
| ppm             | Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)               |
| ppb             | Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (mg/L)               |
| positive        | Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive |
| samples/month   |  |
| NA              | Not Applicable   |
| ND              | Not Detected   |
| NR              | Monitoring not required but recommended                        |

Important Drinking Water Definitions

| Important Dimkin | g water Definitions   |
|------------------|---|
| Тегт             | Definition  |
| MCLG             | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contamination in drinking water below which there is no known or           |
|                  | expedited risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.  |
| MCL              | Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close    |
|                  | to the MCLOGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.  |
| TT               | Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.                |
| AL               | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeds triggers treatment or other requirements which a     |
|                  | water system must follow.   |
| Variances and    | State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.                           |
| Exemptions       |   |
| MRDLG            | Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known      |
|                  | or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial         |
|                  | contaminants.   |
| MRDL             | Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing |
|                  | evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary is necessary for nicrobial contaminants.                          |
| MNR              | Monitoring not regulated  |

# TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violatio | Date      | Your   | Unit MCLG  | MCL | Likely Source of |
|-------------|----------|-----------|--------|------------|-----|------------------|
|             | <u>n</u> | Collected | Waterr | Measuremen |     | Contamination    |
|             | Y/N      |           |        | t          |     |                  |

# Radioactive Contaminants

## **Inorganic Contaminants**

| Arsenic  | N | 2018    | .0005 | Ppm | n/a   | .01    | Erosion of natural<br>deposits; runoff from orchards;<br>runoff from<br>glass and electronics production<br>wastes |
|----------|---|---------|-------|-----|-------|--------|--|
| Barium   | N | 2018    | .0111 | Ppm | 2     | 2      | Discharge of drilling wastes;<br>discharge<br>from metal refineries; erosion of<br>natural deposits                |
| Chromium | N | 2018    | .001  | Ppb | 100   | 100    | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits   |
| Copper   | N | 2020    | .1219 | Ppm | 1.3   | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives             |
| Asbestos | N | 9/30/19 | 0.0   | MFL | <0.17 | <0.17  | Decay of asbestos cement<br>water mains; erosion of<br>natural deposits  |
| Fluoride | N | 2018    | .326  | Ppm | 4     | 4      | Erosion of natural deposits;<br>water additive which<br>promotes strong teeth;<br>discharge from fertilizer and    |
| Lead     | N | 2020    | 1.1   | Ppb | 0     | AL=15  | aluminum factories Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits                            |
| Nitrate  | N | 2019    | .08   | ppm | 10    | 10     | Runoff from fertilizer use<br>Leaching from septic tanks,<br>Sewer, Erosion of natural<br>deposits.                |

| Nitrite           | N | 2019 | .02 | ppm | Í. | 1  | Runoff from fertilizer use<br>Leaching from septic tanks,<br>Sewer, Erosion of natural<br>deposits. |
|-------------------|---|------|-----|-----|----|----|---|
| Nitrate + Nitrate | N | 2019 | .1  | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use<br>Leaching from septic tanks,<br>Sewer, Erosion of natural<br>deposits. |

### **Disinfection Byproducts**

Acids) (ppb)

| Contaminants   | Or     | MCL<br>IT or Y<br><u>MRDL</u> | Your<br><u>Water</u> | Range<br><u>Low</u> | e<br><u>High</u> | Sample<br><u>Date</u> | Violations       | Typical Source                          |
|--|--------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| Disinfection & Disinfection (There is convincing evi |        |                               | fectant is nec       | essary for co       | ontrol of        | microbial con         | taminants        |   |
| Chlorine (as C12                                     | ppm) 4 | 4                             | 2.4                  | 1.55                | 2.6              | 2020                  | N<br>Control Mic | Water additive used to<br>crobes        |
| TTHM (ppb)   | n/a    | 80                            | 29.5                 | n/a                 |                  | 2018                  |                  | y-product of drinking water isinfection |
| HAA5<br>(Total Haloacetic                            | n/a    | 60                            | 25.0                 | n/a                 |                  | 2018                  |                  | y-product of drinking water             |

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly bases. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in October 2007. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH notifies systems of any missing samples prior to

the end of the compliance period.

Please call our office if you have questions. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

#### **Significant Deficiencies**

During a sanitary survey conducted on 3/15/18, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s)

: Improperly constructed well (ex: not properly grouted)

**Corrective actions**: This system is enrolled in the MSDH well abandonment program for projected well abandonment in 12/31/2020.

#### **Additional Information for Lead**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Coast Waterworks, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have our water tested.